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YENIKEYEV COMMENTS ON CARTER'S RENEWED INTEREST IN SALT II

LD021256 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] SALT II is getting increasing mention in the United States' press again, for Defense Secretary Brown has said the administration has set a deadline for ratification. Commentary is by our news analyst Viktor Yenikeyev. Here is what he writes:

Many people must have noted that Harold Brown accompanied his statement on the "State of the Nation" television program with a warning: He said that if the United States Senate failed to ratify SALT II by next spring, the whole process of arms control could collapse. These are sensible words and the newspaper NEWSDAY sees in them a new approach by the administration to the treaty, a change from its stalling tactics.

Apparently one should not draw hasty conclusions, though everyone would welcome a change in approach. After all, in the past high-ranking men of the administration gave a very high appraisal of the Soviet-United States understanding on limiting the strategic arms race. When President Carter signed the document in Vienna he pointed out that it is in the supreme interest of America's national security. Such an estimation reflected the views of the great majority of Americans, who in the public opinion polls urged the speedy ratification of SALT II.

Stalling was not an unfortunate coincidental development, as FOREIGN AFFAIRS magazine presented the situation. The treaty fell victim to the Washington line planned before hand of aggravating the international situation. It is hardly by chance that the President once stated that from the very first day in office he was planning bigger military expenditures. Every new anti-Soviet campaign was used as a pretext for justifying the sharp turnabout in Washington's policy. A record military budget was adopted. Pershing and Tomahawk weapons were introduced, Trident submarines and many other new arms. To top it all, Presidential Directive Number 59 was announced; a document aimed at making the world public accept the idea of nuclear war. United States society was, in the view of NEWSWEEK, turned into a society with a bunker psychology, with many members regarding global nuclear holocaust as inevitable. The mishap with the Titan II missile and reports that America is preparing for chemical warfare only put oil into the fire. However, the atmosphere of war hysteria and the anti-Sovietism whipped up by the administration did not make it more popular. The public opinion polls showed this. Fear and uncertainty of the future have apparently made many Americans question the sensibility of the White House course. In all probability the President himself came to realize that on the wave of militarism (?he would) hardly overtake the Republican candidate Ronald Reagan in the struggle for the presidency.

A number of United States observers feel that precisely this explains why the administration is again talking about the importance of ratifying SALT II. The administration has even asked the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to hold additional hearings on the treaty. It is not difficult to see that by speaking of the great importance of that Soviet-American document, its importance for limiting the arms race, President Carter is trying to secure success for his election campaign.

But Americans, Russians and other peoples need more than beautiful words about SALT II; they need concrete deeds to implement the treaty. SALT II can and must become a strong barrier preventing a further arms race. After the ratification of SALT II, the Soviet Union is ready to immediately begin preparations for and discussions of SALT III. This point was reaffirmed at the current United Nations General Assembly session in New York by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. The matter is now up to the United States side.

U.S. PLANS ON NEUTRON BOMB DEPLOYMENT ASSAILED

LD011938 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 1 Oct 80

["Counter to the Interests of Peace and Detente"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct, TASS--TASS commentator Mikhail Belov writes:

The Senate of the U.S. Congress has decided to appropriate 4,000 million dollars for a programme for a build up of the Pentagon's nuclear arsenals providing for the production and accumulation of "all the basic components and materials" of the neutron bomb. Within the framework of this programme it is planned to ensure for the Pentagon everything necessary in order to re-equip "within the shortest time" Lance missiles and eight-inch shells with neutron warheads. It is also planned to deploy this monstrous weapon in the European Continent. According to the newspaper New York DAILY NEWS, the Pentagon has already started examining on personal instruction of U.S. Secretary of Defence Harold Brown the possibility to use neutron warheads in Europe.

Two years ago, under pressure of American and international public, U.S. President Jimmy Carter was forced to put off the ultimate resolution of the question of the production and deployment of neutron weapons in the territory of Western Europe, but now, taking advantage of the international tensions built up by its own self, Washington has returned to the implementation of its sinister plans.

The plans to deploy in Western Europe the latest U.S. medium range nuclear missiles, the "new nuclear strategy" outlined by the USA, and now also the resumed attempts to create the neutron weapon are links of one chain. The decision of the Senate as regards the neutron weapon has been in a certain measure a logical consequence of the war hysteria which is being whipped up in the USA. It reflects the striving of U.S. imperialism to achieve military supremacy over the countries of the socialist community.

The Senate of the U.S. Congress has passed its monstrous decision on the eve of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states--participants in the all European conference in Helsinki, whose documents mirror the striving of the peoples of Europe for detente not only in the political, but also in the military field. The decision of the Senate, which is in conflict with the interests of universal peace and international detente, can be assessed only as the striving of the militaristic circles of the USA to push mankind to a new dangerous round of arms race.

POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES VIENNA MEETING

LD022338 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Vienna, 2 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondent Lev Volnukhin reports:

The 247th plenary meeting of the particpants in the talks on mutual force and arms cuts in central Europe was held in Vienna's Hofburg Palace today. The meeting was addressed by head of the Polish delegation T. Strulak.

As newsmen were told upon the closing of the meeting, the head of the Polish delegation pointed in his speech to the consistent policy of the Polish People's Republic directed at strengthening peace all over the world, detente and disarmament. This policy, he stressed, has again been recently reaffirmed in the speeches by Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Jozef Pinkowski in the Sejm and Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek at the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly. He pointed out that the approach of the socialist Poland to the Vienna talks remains invariable and is aimed at the speediest achievement of specific accords at them.

Ambassador T. Strulak pointed out that the constructive stand of the socialist countries at the talks was again demonstrated by the completion of unilateral withdrawal from central Europe of 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment.

The head of the Polish delegation said that the fresh proposals of the socialist countries of July 10, this year, in combination with their previous initiatives constitute a real basis for the speediest drafting of an agreement on the first stage, that must be based on the provisions on which agreement has already been reached.

Regrettably, T. Strulak pointed out, the West does not share this stand as before, and instead demands from the socialist countries, as a preliminary condition for making progress, further concessions on the question of figures and accompanying measures. Apart from it, there are no indications in the Western stand to the necessity of establishment already in the first agreement of a firm link between reductions at the first and second stages through the adoption by the Western participants of commitments on a freeze in the number of their troops between the stages and equal contribution to their reductions at the second stage.

Ambassador T. Strulak called upon the Western participants in the talks to give a constructive answer to the proposals of July 10, stressing that this would make it possible to start already now a practical drafting of the first agreement.

The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the talks issued at today's plenary meeting the speech by Chairman of the Bulgarian State Council T. Zhivkov, which he delivered on September 23 to the delegates of the world parliament of peoples for peace.

PETROVSKIY: DETENTE MUST REMAIN OVERRIDING TREND IN 1980'S

LD021331 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Oct 80 p 14

[Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Petrovskiy article: "The Main Highway to Peace"]

[Excerpt] "Sustained American might," U.S. President J. Carter asserted in a statement of 12 December 1979, "is the only possible basis for the broader, really mutual relaxation of tension which we seek in relations with the USSR."

Such statements are based on calculations of military superiority and of resolving international problems from a position of strength.

As a counterweight to the doctrine of military superiority the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries propose the gradual reduction of the established level of military confrontation. The starting point must be the arms race. It cannot exist in parallel with detente. It leads to mutual distrust between states and negates what has already been achieved, and it multiplies many times over the danger of war, including global war. So any assertion of the compatibility of the detente process with the stockpiling of arms is deprived of any foundation.

There is another characteristic feature in the current American interpretation of detente. Whereas formerly Washington asserted that it is a "one-way street," recently it has no longer disputed the advantages and usefulness of detente for all countries, but emphasizes another aspect--the indivisibility of detente. That means that interstate relations are deliberately confused with socioeconomic processes so as to hinder the positive changes taking place in the world on the pretext of the "indivisibility of detente." In the practical sphere social changes in a particular country which are to Washington's disadvantage are used for the purpose of freezing efforts in the direction of political and military detente. It goes without saying that there can be no question of this kind of "indivisibility." Yes, detente, like peace, is indivisible. There objectively exists a profound interconnection between the economic, social and political processes taking place in various countries and parts of the world and the overall process of the development of the world economy and world politics. Thus the success of the cause of peace in any corner of the world becomes an asset to world politics as a whole and stimulates further steps to consolidate international security, which not only does not lead to the "freezing" of the sociopolitical status quo but, on the contrary, ensures favorable external conditions for all people to establish the social system and the internal order which they regard as expedient for their own country's progress.

The idea of "limited," "selective" detente is intrinsically alien to socialist foreign policy, which is fighting to extend detente to all spheres of interstate relations and all parts of the world. In accusing the Soviet Union of advocating "limited," "selective" detente, American politicians and ideologists are turning everything upside down. In reality the Carter administration has been adhering to such a course from its earliest days in power. The departure from the joint Soviet-American accords of 1972-1976, the unleashing of a new round of the arms race, the provocation of conflict situations and the launching of anti-Soviet campaigns--all this has retarded the detente process.

The United States continues to insist on its demand for "ideological cooling" as a precondition of the further development of detente. Nothing could be more absurd. After all, detente concerns interstate relations. It is regulated by the appropriate agreements which in no way concern differences in views, ideas or ideologies arising from the states' socioeconomic nature.

It is no accident that American "rules of conduct," which give the United States the opportunity to interfere in other peoples' internal affairs and dictate its own will to them, are being proposed as a "code of detente." Thus they want to turn detente into a cover for their own policy of belligerent hegemonism and anticommunism.

If detente is to be effective it is, of course, necessary to adhere to certain norms, but detente cannot be interpreted at whim, on the basis of the "theory" of two detentes: one, say, for the West and the other for the east. The more so as there is already a code of detente. It consists of the documents jointly elaborated by socialist and capitalist countries, and above all, the Helsinki Final Act. And the more consistently these documents are implemented, the greater the benefit to every country that signed them.

Striving for the Main Thing

The book "Detente or Disaster: Commonsense in Soviet-American Relations" appeared in the United States in 1979. Among its authors are W. Fulbright, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the well-known political scientists J. Galbraith and G. Kennan, and Prof G. Kistiakowsky, former adviser to the U.S. President on science and technology. They stress that detente must be "fully in accordance with existing realities" and develop with regard for the differences in the U.S. and USSR sociopolitical systems, which presuppose competition in various spheres, including the sphere of ideology. And this conclusion is drawn: It is necessary to strive to ensure that such competition takes place "within the bounds of reason," that is, exclusively in peaceful forms. Detente, the book goes on to say, does not mean renouncing the defense of vitally important national interests on each side--but it does not follow from this that interference in each other's affairs is permissible.

The hawks across the ocean are not capable of tilting the balance between the socialist world and the capitalist world. The peoples have learned to value what detente has given them--the advantages of a peaceful life and economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation. Their value is particularly evident against the background of the crises and outbreaks of tension which the imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists have caused in certain parts of the globe. But even among statesmen there is growing awareness that dialogue with the socialist countries and the joint quest for a solution to existing problems must continue. For instance, by no means are all West European politicians enraptured by the Americans' cowboy recklessness nor will they consent to sacrifice detente, displaying the "faithfulness of the Nibelungen" toward the United States.

The lessons of the seventies show that detente is the only route to stable peace. There is no other. But if it is to become the main highway in the development of international relations in the eighties, it is necessary to protect all that is positive that was accumulated in the last decade. In other words, the capital of detente--and it is relatively great--must not be the kind of capital that people keep in the bank while living on the income from old investments. It must be added to.

Realistically minded politicians and ideologists in the West see the advantages and benefits of detente in alleviating the arms burden, preventing and eliminating the shocks of conflict and resolving disputes by means of talks. What is also required is the activation of current talks on limiting the arms race and on disarmament. It used to be said that the talking of diplomats is better than the thunder of cannons. That is true. But the talks must yield really tangible results and thereby help to erect the edifice of lasting peace.

At the 35th UN General Assembly session which has opened in New York, the Soviet Union has again reasserted the need for and importance of effective measures to lessen the danger of war, restrain the arms race and bring about disarmament. The proposals submitted by the Soviet Union to the UN General Assembly contain a realistic program of such measures, embracing practically all aspects of the problem of ending the arms race and of disarmament. Since the main danger is the growing nuclear arms race, the urgent task is the ending of the production of nuclear weapons and the reduction of stockpiles of such weapons until they are completely eliminated, the further limitation and reduction of strategic arms, the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, the strengthening of the nuclear nonproliferation regime and so forth. Great significance is also attached to the proposals on banning new types of weapons of mass destruction and banning chemical weapons, reducing armed forces and conventional arms, reducing military budgets and implementing disarmament and military detente measures at a regional level, particularly in Europe....

Detente is the common cause of all the peoples. The efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries alone are not enough. All who value peace must strive, unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally, for the main thing--for detente to remain the main direction in international life in the eighties.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY SESSION

LD011301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 80 p 5

[Igor Melnikov dispatch under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "The Atom at the Service of Peace"]

[Text] Vienna--The latest, 24th session of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] General Conference has been held in Vienna. Delegates from 85 states were taking part in it. The session graphically demonstrated how urgent now are problems of halting the arms race and disarmament and the task of the consolidation of the regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

The session took place immediately after the Geneva conference to examine the operation of the nuclear weapons Nonproliferation Treaty. Within the IAEA, which has been charged with monitoring the observance of the nonproliferation regime, the high assessment of the treaty given in Geneva was greeted with satisfaction.

The consolidation of the nonproliferation regime should undoubtedly be a subject for universal and constant concern. Indeed, something irreparable would occur if the transfer of nuclear equipment, materials and technology designed for use for peaceful purposes is used as a channel for the spread of nuclear weapons. The system of control effected by the IAEA is perfectly effective and fully accords with the states' sovereign rights.

Peaceful atomic energy is increasingly becoming an important factor of economic and social development for dozens of states. By the middle of this year the yield of nuclear power stations worldwide had reached 125 million kilowatts, which is about 8 percent of the total generation of electricity. Experts have calculated that in 5 years' time this proportion could be 15 percent. The session noted the leading role of the CEMA countries in developing nuclear energy for national economic purposes and the USSR's desire to support the agency's scientific and technical programs.

The session approved the IAEA's program of activity for 1981 through 1986 which provides for the further development of international cooperation in the nuclear energy sphere, the protection of the environment, controlled thermonuclear synthesis, and the use of nuclear energy in industry, agriculture, medicine and biology.

The Nonproliferation Treaty has laid a good foundation for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. It serves to create an atmosphere of mutual trust among states, without which it is impossible to establish truly abroad cooperation in this complex sphere. The years of the IAEA's activity, which have brought rich practical experience, have shown that equal international cooperation in the sphere of peaceful atomic energy based on the regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons is in the interests of peace, detente, and the peoples' security and welfare.

DEBATE ON PEACE AT UNESCO CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD021326 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TASS)--Problems of the strengthening of peace and detente hold an important place in the general debate at the 21st session of the general conference of UNESCO underway in Belgrade. The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community hold a clear-cut stand on this question. Proceeding from the view that the preservation of peace is one of the most important duties of UNESCO under its charter they submitted for the discussion of the session a number of draft resolutions aimed at the stepping up of the activity of this authoritative organisation for the consolidation of detente, of its struggle for disarmament, against militarism, hegemonism, racism and apartheid, for mutual understanding among nations.

The need to safeguard universal peace, to liquidate the threat of thermo-nuclear conflict, to assert the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems was emphasized by head of the Bulgarian delegation L. Zhivkova. The nuclear rearming of Western Europe, the aggressive intrigues against Arab countries, the military-political intrigues in Southeast Asia directed against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the disgraceful system of racism and apartheid in South Africa, cannot but cause concern of progressive mankind, she said.

The present-day situation in the world is characterised by the intensification of the activity of the forces that are hostile to detente, that are striving to step up the arms race and heighten tensions in international relations, to disrupt international cooperation, said representative of the Polish People's Republic Ju. Czesak. UNESCO must participate ever more actively in the struggle for peace and disarmament, for the solution of topical problems of mankind.

UNESCO is faced with the task of promoting in every way the preservation of all the positive things that have been achieved in the process of easing the international tensions, said the head of the Czechoslovak delegation L. Smid.

Concern for the destinies of peace is expressed in the speeches of representatives of many other countries. Finland's representative K. Kalevi said that the efforts aimed at the lessening of international tensions and at ending the arms race must become the most topical problems of the new decade. Indian representative B. Chankaranand said that the escalation of the arms race causes huge spending and creates a serious threat to mankind's very existence.

PAKHOMOV: CONGRESS GIVES MORE SCOPE TO CIA

LD021516 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0950 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 2 Oct (TASS)--Correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

The U.S. Congress has taken yet another step toward completely freeing the hands of the American special services to carry out covert espionage and subversive operations abroad and at home. By an overwhelming majority of votes the House of Representatives finally approved a "compromise" version of a bill which sharply limits congressional control over the CIA and the FBI. According to the bill, these departments will inform in advance only the intelligence committees of the two chambers of Congress about planned secret operations. Formerly eight committees officially "observed" such operations.

Approval for the bill is just one of a series of measures which, in an atmosphere of militarist and chauvinist intoxication are being taken as a matter of priority by the administration and the Congress for the purpose of further intensifying the activity of the CIA and other special services. Previously the Congress approved proposals which described as a "serious crime" the divulgence of any information about intelligence operations and agents, even if it does not come from secret sources. Such a measure, as many U.S. public organizations, including the American Civil Liberties Union, have stated, is absolutely unconstitutional.

As is known, several years ago as a result of a series of scandalous exposures the public learned of monstrous crimes by the CIA, the FBI and other American special organs--intrigues and conspiracies abroad, the organization of coups, the assassination of foreign political leaders unwanted by Washington, the conduct of wide-scale espionage against Americans in violation of elementary civil rights and freedoms. However, despite the resolute demands of the American and international public to ban the dirty operations, the present Washington administration is increasingly resorting to the "services" of the "cloak and dagger knights."

PRESSURE PLACED ON ALLIES IN ANZUS BLOC

LD021354 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 2 Oct, TASS--Washington is bringing pressure to bear on the American allies in the ANZUS bloc, seeking to draw them into its war preparations in the Persian Gulf. Reginald Bartholomew, a senior State Department spokesman, who is in charge of military-political affaris, on Wednesday met with Robert Muldoon, the prime minister of New Zealand, who had come to the United States for the annual session of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. According to news agencies reports, they discussed the possible dispatch of New Zealand war ships to that region. After the meeting the head of the New Zealand Government instructed the chief of staff of the navy to establish direct contact with the American command in connection with possible joint actions.

Meanwhile, as the AP agency correspondent reports from Wellington, acting Prime Minister Duncan MacIntyre said at a press conference in the New Zealand capital today that the New Zealand Navy would cooperate with its partners, including the United States, in possible actions to protect navigation in the Strait of Hormuz, if this should become necessary.

Thus, New Zealand's membership of ANZUS, evidently, is not confined to its commitments in the region to which the activity of this bloc extends. The United States-imposed course is fraught with the risk of the small island state being drawn into the conflict in a region lying many thousands of kilometres away from New Zealand.

PRESIDENT REDDY LEAVES MOSCOW FOR LENINGRAD

LD030906 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 3 Oct, TASS--President of the Republic of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy today left Moscow for Leningrad. He is staying in the Soviet Union since Monday on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The president was seen off from the airport by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, by First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, by Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko, and other officials.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AFGHAN YOUTH CONFERENCE

Karmal Address

WA020847 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 26 September 1980 publishes on page 3 under the headline "Young Knights of the Revolution" a 1,500-word report datelined Kabul, 25 September, by special correspondent B. Mokrousov giving an account of the national conference of the Afghanistan Democratic Youth Organization and highlighting the conference address by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA.

Mokrousov notes Karmal's remarks regarding foreign policy in which Karmal notes "the DRA's readiness to develop relations with all states regardless of their sociopolitical system, on the basis of equality, strict respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual advantage and good-neighborly cooperation, on the condition of noninterference in each other's internal affairs and respect for each people's right to choose its own path of development."

Mokrousov also cites Karmal's remarks regarding acceptance of international assistance from the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all "revolutionary" forces in which Karmal says that "the PDPA and the DRA Government see it as their duty to strengthen and protect the gains of the April revolution, so as thereby to make their contribution to the common cause of all freedom-loving peoples, to the cause of the struggle for a better, happy future for all mankind."

New Charter

LD021047 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 27 September 1980 publishes on page 3 under the headline "Headed Toward the Future" a 1,000-word report datelined Kabul, 26 September by special correspondent B. Mokrousov giving an account of the national conference of the Afghanistan Democratic Youth Organization which ended on 26 September. Mokrousov describes the organization's new charter adopted at the conference, quotes two delegates' comments on the conference and contains a version of the speech delivered by B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, discussing Soviet-Afghan friendship and noting that the "Afghan question," like similar questions, has been created by "the imperialist reaction's interference in the internal affairs of other countries."

BAKHTAR Cites Final Document

LD021048 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Kabul, 2 Oct, (BAKHTAR)--Kabul NEWS TIMES' editorial, text issued on Wednesday, October 1, titled "Final Document".

The international youth and students solidarity meeting sponsored by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and International Union of Students supported by other international youth and student organisations in solidarity with the Sawr revolution and the people of Afghanistan, held in Kabul, came out with a final document in which it reaffirmed its support for Sawr revolution and expressed its solidarity with the youth of Afghanistan.

The document reaffirmed that Amin and his band inflicted great damages and losses on the Sawr revolution and paved the way for external and internal enemies of revolution to carry out their vile designs against the interests of the working people led by the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

To achieve their perfidious ends and to carry out their vile designs, the document asserts, imperialists have been using Pakistan as a base to train and arm Afghan bandits and mercenaries and send them into Afghanistan to kill the innocent people. By becoming an arsenal of imperialists' arms Pakistan has endangered peace and security in this region.

While denouncing the Pentagon's dangerous moves converting the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea into a vast arsenal of nuclear weapons the final document makes it clear that all the U.S. designs are aimed at destabilization of the situation and intervention in the internal affairs of independent countries of the region.

It takes note of the undeclared war unleashed by the U.S. imperialism and the Chinese chauvinism against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It fully justifies the presence of the limited military contingent of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan as a move to help the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan against foreign aggressions and as a legal action in respond [as received] to the request made by the Afghan Government on the basis of the friendship and good neighbourliness treaty signed between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

The delegations of the national regional and international youth organisations strongly condemned the atrocities and the subversive actions of the counter-revolutionaries who do not hesitate even to kill children and women and poison school children, both boys and girls, who are considered the future architects and builders of the progressive and revolutionary Afghanistan. They, on the other hand highly hailed and welcomed the measures adopted by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan after the inception of the second phase of glorious Sawr revolution including the reforms carried out to guarantee the freedom and democratic rights of the people within a broad national fatherland front.

USSR, DRA SIGN AGREEMENT TO REPAIR BORDER RIVER CHANNELS

LD030100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Kabul between the Afghanistan Ministry of Water and Power and the All-Union Selkhozpromeksport Association for carrying out surveying work and working out draft proposals for repairing the channels of the border rivers, the Murgab and Kushk. The survey work will be carried out by specialists from Afghanistan and the USSR, and they will also draw up the work project.

This is one of the most important agreements signed between our countries during the second stage of the April revolution, Sorkhabi, Afghan deputy minister of water and power, stated in an interview with our correspondent in Kabul. Work on repairing the channels of the Kushk and Murgab rivers and strengthening their banks will provide the opportunity for improving land and roads in the border regions and render local settlements safe from high waters and flooding.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY BAND ELIMINATED

LD022250 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Kabul, 2 Oct, TASS--The people's armed forces of Afghanistan have carried out jointly with party activists and with the assistance of the population a new successful operation to eliminate a gang of counter-revolutionaries, who operated in Ghowr Province. U.S., Chinese and Pakistani-made weapons have been confiscated from the bandits.

As Kabul Radio said, the gang had terrorized the population, plundered inhabitants, driven away cattle, burnt down schools and made short work of those who were teaching children to read and write and treating patients. Addressing mass rallies and meetings in Herat, Fariab, Balkh, Kabul and many other provinces, the workers and peasants. intellectuals and clergymen, elders of Pashtu tribes wrathfully condemned the actions of the counter-revolutionaries, who acting on the instructions of the imperialist circles, local reaction and the Chinese hegemonists are trying to intimidate the working people of the young democratic republic by the methods of terror and violence.

The participants in the meetings are declaring their determination to give a worthy rebuff to gangs of mercenaries, to defend the country's independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty, the gains of the April revolution.

A vivid evidence of the fact that the sinister plans of reaction bear no promise to them is the fact that Afghan families, which once left their homeland misled by the bourgeois propaganda and threats of death from counter-revolutionary elements, are returning home.

According to a report in the newspaper HEWAD, hundreds of such families have returned home in Herat Province. They have exposed the mendacious propaganda of the enemies of the Afghan people and declared their readiness to fight against the bandits, who are sent into Afghanistan's territory from abroad.

PRAVDA REPORTS USSR VISIT OF AFGHAN PARTY DELECATION

LD021349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation from the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Party Control Commission headed by G.D. Panjhshiri, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PDPA Central Committee Party Control Commission, was in the Soviet Union from 23 through 30 September to familiarize itself with the CPSU's experience in organizing party control.

The Afghan friends had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, the Moscow Gorkom, the capital's Baumanskiy Raykom, and the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom and Leningradskaya Oblast's Lomonsovskiy CPSU Raykom.

The delegation members described the PDPA's struggle against outside armed interference and for the consolidation of the unity of the party and the solution of the most important socioeconomic tasks of the second stage of the Afghan revolution.

They voiced sincere thanks to the CPSU and the Soviet Government for their international aid to the PDPA and the Afghan people.

COUNCIL MEMBER DISCUSSES PROPAGANDIST ROLE OF DRA JOURNALISTS

LD031005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Jamilah Palwashah, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the DRA Revolutionary Council: "Our Weapon Is the Word of Truth"]

[Text] Kabul--The April revolution of 1978 is not simply a date on the calendar. It is the watershed of two eras. One stage in our country's development, characterized by stagnation in the economy, trade, agriculture and culture and tyranny in public life and national relations, was replaced by another--the stage of social liberation of the ethnic groups of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], of equality, freedom and genuine independence. The era opened by the April revolution--particularly in its second stage--is unparalleled in Afghanistan's history in terms of the degree and scale of the transformation of our society. [paragraph continues]

Progressive transformations in the DRA are directed toward the good of all peoples and tribes in Afghanistan without exception, big and small. These transformations take into account our society's national, democratic and religious traditions. The supreme goal of the party and government is to turn the country into a flourishing, progressive, democratic state, fully and forever free from any direct or indirect dependence on the imperialists, colonialists, Beijing hegemonists and their accomplices. Hunger, unemployment, poverty and illiteracy will be eliminated forever in our state. Every person will live happily and will work for the benefit of the motherland and all our country's peoples, for his family's benefit, and this is fully in accordance with the democratic traditions, sacred principles and ideals of Islam.

Democratic Afghanistan possesses a contingent of journalists, few in number as yet but militant, devoted to the cause of the revolution and working selflessly in various sectors of the building of the new society. The founding congress of the DRA Union of Journalists ended successfully. It showed that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Central Committee devotes great attention to the mass media and to questions of improving their effectivesness, businesslike manner and militancy. The DRA Union of Journalists--a leading detachment of the Afghan intelligentsia--is called upon to do everything to help the party in the ideological and political education of the people and the propagandization of the aims of the April revolution, to clarify the meaning and significance of measures implemented by the people's power, to mobilize all strata of the population to participate actively in the revolutionary transformations, to rebuff the intrigues of the revolution's enemies and to expose their propaganda attacks on the DRA. DRA journalists strive to show readers and radio and television audiences clearly and convincingly what qualitatively new changes have been introduced into the Afghan people's life by the revolutionary power in mobilizing the masses to resolve the multifaceted tasks of the April revolution's second stage. Mass media workers demonstrate in their work that the revolutionary power has given the workers fairer labor conditions and remuneration, that people have gained confidence in tomorrow. The government is adopting active measures to eliminate unemployment. Thousands of new jobs have been created at state enterprises. A new labor law is currently being elaborated on the initiative of the DRA Central Trade Unions Council.

As for the peasantry, here too journalists describe the fundamentally new things that the April revolution has given the landless peasants, in particular land, water, seeds, fertilizers. Farmers have been released from their debts to the usurers who had enmeshed them from generation to generation. We know errors were perpetrated in the first stage of the land reform. They are now being rectified, purchase prices for certain products have been raised and the government is doing everything necessary to facilitate the farmers' labor and create the conditions for obtaining stable, high yields.

DRA journalists do not fail to follow the activity of the merchants. The people's power guarantees traders freedom of trade, while adopting every measure to improve supplies of goods. We know that imperialism's agents have tried more than once to disorganize the market and disrupt its operations. But these intrigues have failed. It was the people's power that defended the traders and stallholders against the provocateurs and saboteurs.

How many times the Western and Beijing press have recently come out with provocative fabrications to the effect that the revolutionary power is contrary to the ideals of Islam. Lies! And Afghanistan's young journalists rebuff these provocative fabrications. In our country complete freedom of religious beliefs and of observance of religious rites is guaranteed, and there is respect for the national traditions and customs proclaimed in the basic principles of the DRA, which are being successfully implemented. All the mosques are open, many are being restored at the state's expense and new ones are being constructed. Reports and photographs about this have been published more than once in our periodicals. We reassert yet again that in our country the Islamic religion and other religions are inviolate.

It is well known that the DRA Government is elaborating measures to encourage the crafts for which Afghanistan has been famous for centuries. And these crafts must flourish and improve. That is why great attention is devoted in the country to improving the craftsmen's life and providing and supplying them with the necessary raw materials and tools. This too is an important topic for Afghan journalists.

The people's power guarantees freedom of creativity to the national intelligentsia and creates opportunities for swelling their ranks. The country still does not have enough teachers, doctors, engineers and agronomists. The scientific base is poorly developed. But energetic measures are being adopted to increase the number of students and improve the quality of their training both in Afghanistan and abroad. Naturally, the problem of cadre training cannot be resolved in a very short period of time. We are being given great and effective assistance in resolving this task by our true friend--the Soviet Union.

The international public knows from the reports of BAKHTAR, the press, radio and television that in the DRA the business initiative of patriotic businessmen is supported, their income is not restricted and they are granted bank loans and credits. The country has serious, long-term intentions of cooperating closely with businessmen for the sake of Afghanistan's prosperity.

At present the efforts of the PDPA and the DRA Government are aimed at developing the national economy and consolidating the country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Measures to increase the people's well-being could be implemented even more rapidly and a larger number of Afghan families would benefit from them if it were not for the undeclared war unleashed by the American imperialists, the Chinese hegemonists and their accomplices against our people.

The third PDPA Central Committee plenum comprehensively examined questions of combating the counterrevolution and consolidating the working people's gains. We know that the counterrevolution has changed its tactics. It is now operating by means of small groups and is resorting to terrorizing and intimidating the population. The DRA's enemies assign a major role in their antipopular actions to political misinformation and slander against the DRA party and government and the Soviet Union's fraternal assistance. That is why it is the duty of all honest Afghans, above all workers in the mass media and all ideological institutions, to show concern for the ideological tempering of the Afghan working people. Not one Afghan journalist and patriot must remain aloof from this issue.

The main strength of Afghan journalists and the thing that makes our position in the ideological struggle against the DRA's enemies a really offensive one is the truth about the April revolution, the PDPA and the victories and difficulties of Democratic Afghanistan.

But the political struggle goes on. The imperialists have at their disposal a vast sophisticated apparatus for influencing public opinion. And by this means they seek to stupefy the people's masses in their own countries, and also to extend their influence to states in our region and to effect ideological penetration of Afghanistan. To mask its designs of dismembering and annihilating sovereign Democratic Afghanistan, reaction resorts not only to foreign policy provocations and economic boycott but also to the buildup of forces on the ideological front. As is known, the DRA's opponents raise the question of some kind of "Soviet aggression" in Afghanistan for propagandist purposes. They try to describe in those terms the temporary introduction into our country of a limited contingent of Soviet troops to help the DRA Government and the Afghan people uphold the gains of the revolution and rebuff armed intervention from outside. As we all know, the assistance granted by the USSR accords with the Afghan people's interests, was given at the DRA leadership's request and is fully in accordance with UN Charter. By resorting to propaganda falsifications the imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists are trying to distract the public's attention from their own inhuman, bloody offensive launched against Afghanistan's peaceful working people.

The results of the democratic policy of the DRA party and government are manifested in our society's ever-strengthening moral and political unity. The process of the legal and organizational formation of a national patriotic front is underway. Afghan journalists cannot remain aloof from the positive processes taking place in our society; they play the most active part in them. The party and government have given journalists the slogan "To the Masses!" that means that the Afghan journalist must live in the midst of the working people, know and understand their mood, know how to approach the innermost heart of the working Muslim masses of Afghanistan and be able to win their trust.

This means in effect that the journalist gathers material in the line of fire and takes part side by side with the valiant servicemen of our army and militia in raids by revolution-defense detachments. Many such reportages have already been printed in our newspapers, broadcast on the radio and shown on television. It is the journalists' duty to use every means to inculcate in every working person a sense of involvement in the great public cause and a desire to express himself in labor and in military deeds for the sake of the motherland and the revolution.

Supporting the PDPA's line in every way, Afghan journalists rebuff hostile propaganda and seek to rally all patriotically minded people in Afghan society. And this is their great political strength. However, the enemies of the April revolution may strive to encroach on its gains. The Afghan people, under the PDPA's leadership, look confidently toward tomorrow.

PAP CITED ON 8 OCTOBER SEJM SESSION

LD021312 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, TASS--According to a report of the PAP news agency, the State Council of the Polish People's Republic decided to convene a regular session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on October 8. The deputies are to hear and endorse a law on the constitution amendments, another on the procedure of the Sejm, and a bill on the higher control chamber and also to appoint chairman of that chamber. The Sejm will hear a report of the government on the preliminary directives of the draft state plan of social and economic development of the Polish People's Republic in 1981.

JABLONSKI CRITICIZES THOSE INTENT ON SOCIAL DISORDER

LD021948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council, spoke at Olsztyn Agricultural Academy. He said: Today the party and the state authorities have adopted the resolute stand of fulfilling their promises which are contained in the agreements signed between the government commissions and the interfactory committees and also of fulfilling the program, presented in the Sejm by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, to improve the living conditions of all citizens.

The dividing line runs between those who want to overcome the difficulties and those who wish to use them for their own ends which are contrary to the socialist interests of the people. With this aim they are inciting persecution and whipping up social disorder.

We do not overestimate these forces, Jablonski stressed. However, one should also not ignore them as demagogy can operate well with gaudy phrases and be concealed behind a so-called concern for society and use the just disappointment of those who want immediate improvement.

WARSAW PLANT WORKERS REALIZE SIGNIFICANCE OF 'SELFLESS LABOR'

LD021015 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Sep 80 p 3

[Special correspondent Yu. Vasilkov "Warsaw Reportage": "A Normal Labor Rhythm"]

[Summary] "Warsaw, 29 Sep--I arrived at the Stomil rubber goods plant in the working suburb of Praga at the end of the working week." I talked with Stanislaw Jonczyk, chairman of the plant's trade union committee. Wages are currently under discussion. "A special commission of the plant committee, working in conjunction with the administration, strives very attentively and extremely objectively to resolve the issues." The trade union committee is also involved in deciding issues of housing and leisure.

"The Stomil enterprise has worked normally throughout Poland's recent difficult months. Of course, this collective too engages in aminated discussion of problems in overcoming the economic difficulties which have arisen. The workers are well aware that the main condition for resolving this task is selfless labor, because you can only share what you have produced." The situation is tranquil wherever there is good trade union work. "Stomil, like thousands of other Polish enterprises, lives by an efficient labor rhythm. It is thanks to labor collectives like this that the stabilization of normal labor and public life is taking place in the country."

KANIA MESSAGE OF THANKS TO BREZHNEV REPORTED

LD031015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 80 p 1

["Text" of message from S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Presidium chairman.]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Dear Comrade L.I. Brezhnev:

I cordially and wholeheartedly thank you and the CPSU Central Committe for the congratulations and wishes sent to me on the occasion of my election to the post of first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and view them as an expression of the fraternal attitude of the Communist Party and the working people of the Soviet Union toward our party and toward the entire Polish people.

The PZPR, its Central Committee and the Politburo, guided in its activities by the fundamental principles of the Marxist-Leninist ideology will also in the future inexorably lead the Polish people along the path of socialist development, reinforce its leading role in society and strengthen the unshakeable gains of socialism in our country.

Aware of the difficulties facing us we will do everything possible to overcome them successfully, to ensure the building of an advanced socialist society and made a constant and worthy contribution to the achievements and development of the entire fraternal community of socialist states and to the cause of peace and detente in international relations.

This will be served by further strengthening the fraternal unity of both our parties and peoples, and by deepening cooperation betweer our countries in all spheres of life.

Availing myself of the opportunity, I would like to express my cordial gratitude to the Soviet Union for the economic aid rendered in the form of supplementary deliveries of goods which has special significance for the functioning of the national economy and also for the credits and credit benefits.

This fraternal aid is of important significance in overcoming the economic difficulties in our country.

Allow me, respected Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to convey to you, the Central Committee, the communists and all Soviet people the very best wishes.

[Signed] S. Kania

PINKOWSKI THANKS KOSYGIN FOR CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

LD022142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] In a telegram to Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, Jozef Pinkowski heartily thanks him for his congratulations and good wishes in connection with his appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

He expresses deep confidence that Polish-Soviet relations will continue to develop in all fields, for the benefit of our peoples as well as in the interests of the comity of the socialist states.

USTINOV CABLES HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER CZINEGE

LD020935 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] To Army Gen Comrade L. Czinege, defense minister of the Hungarian People's Republic

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

Personally and on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces I cordially congratulate you and all Hungarian servicemen on Hungarian Armed Forces Day.

I express confidence that the combat friendship and fruitful cooperation of our fraternal armies will continue to develop successfully in the interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

I wish you and the servicemen of the Hungarian People's Army new successes in combat and political training and in fulfilling the 12th MSZMP Congress decisions on further strengthening Hungary's defense capability and the combat alliance of the Warsaw Pact states' armies.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

GROMYKO, PUJA EXCHANGE ANNIVERSARY TELEGRAMS

LD242308 Mosow TASS International Service in Russian 1608 GMT 24 Sep 80

["For the Good of the Peoples"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep (TASS)--USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Frigyes Puja, the foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, have exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Hungary.

All these years, Andrey Gromyko's telegram says, the relations between our countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, have been developing successfully and have been characterized by complete mutual understanding and trust and by the deepening of broad cooperation in all spheres.

I express deep confidence that in the future too the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic will grow stronger and develop for the good of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, in the interests of the entire socialist community, peace and socialism.

During the past 35 years, Frigyes Puja's telegram notes, Hungarian-Soviet relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, common purposes and interests, have been developing continuously and fruitfully in all spheres of life. I am firmly convinced that in the future too the fraternal friendship between our countries will deepen and grow stronger for the good of the Hungarian and Soviet peoples and through this will contribute to the further strengthening of the unity of the countries of the socialist community, the consolidation of universal peace and international security and the triumph of the great cause of socialism.

YAKOVLEV VIEWS PRC'S HUANG HUA 'MILITARISTIC CALLS' IN WEST EUROPE

LD011448 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 1 Oct 80

["From Militaristic Positions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct, TASS--TASS commentator Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

The Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua is now touring certain West European countries and exercising in his far from skillful oratory. Speaking at a session of the Consultative Assembly of the European Council in Strasbourg, UPI reports, he urged the West European countries to increase their military spending in order "to stop hegemonism"--not real Chinese hegemonism but a mythical one, the "hegemonism" of the Soviet Union.

All of Huang Hua's exercises in oratory were needed by him to achieve his main aim--to persuade the leaders of West European states to go ahead with the arms race, to abandon the policy of detente, to worsen relations with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist community so that Beijing could fish in the troubled waters of international tension and advance its hegemonistic plans. By his bellicose tirades Huang Hua also wanted to justify the arms race in which the Chinese leaders are actively engaged in their country.

It was announced at the recent session of the National People's Congress of China that the PRC's direct military expenditures in the past year amounted to 19.33 billion yuan, an increase of 2.5 billion yuan over 1978. In the current year budget military appropriations are to exceed by 15 per cent the funds allocated for agriculture, and by 30 percent the outlays made for science, culture, education and health services taken together.

In fact the military appropriations of China which has taken course toward the militarization of the whole country make a far bigger figure than the one mentioned at the session of the National People's Congress of China. Foreign military specialists have estimated that more than forty percent of China's budget appropriations are earmarked for military purposes. The Chinese rulers keep their real expenditures on building up the military potential and war preparations secret from their people and the world public by hiding them in other budget outlays.

Beijing's militaristic policy stands in sharp contrast with the peaceable foreign policy of the Soviet Union which constantly comes out for the reduction of arms spending. Many years ago it suggested that all states, especially the big powers, cut their military budgets. This position of the Soviet Union remains unchanged to this day. As is known, the United Nations supported more than once the Soviet Union's initiatives. At the current General Assembly session the Soviet Union again suggested reaching agreement on the size of funds that could be allocated for increasing economic assistance to developing countries by every state which will reduce its military budget. This does not suit Beijing.

The militaristic calls of the Chinese foreign minister have shown once more who seeks to drown the relaxation of international tension and the security of the peoples in the arms race and war preparations.

DROBKOV: 'SUBVERSIVE OPERATIONS' PREVENT CYPRUS SETTLEMENT

LD021235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 80 p 5

[V. Drobkov article: "The Young Republic's Concerns"]

[Excerpts] The Republic of Cyprus marks its independence day 1 October. Just 20 years ago the Cypriots cast off the yoke of colonial subjugation. But the formation of the republic was complicated by the West's unceasing attempts to maintain control over this strategically important island in the eastern Mediterranean.

"The Cyprus problem remains unresolved largely because of the subversive operations of foreign imperialist forces," says E. Papaioannou, general secretary of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), "as a result of the continuing attempts of NATO militarists to foist on the Cypriots their version of a 'settlement' which puts the North Atlantic bloc's military interests first. It is these circles which want to prevent the problem being resolved on the basis of UN demands and to retard the search for a just compromise between the two communities. Western militarists have not renounced their plans for 'dual enosis'--the division of Cyprus between Turkey and Greece, with the subsequent transformation of the island into an 'unsinkable aircraft carrier' for NATO. At present, since the events in Iran and the undermining of imperialism's positions in the Near and Middle East, the hostile acts against Cyprus's peaceful future are being stepped up notably."

The Cypriot Government and the Republic's parliament advocate the demilitarization of the island, and their position is supported by the United Nations. But NATO and the United States are making increasingly extensive use of the "sovereign" British bases located here to step up military preparations in the eastern Mediterranean. The international community demands an end to outside interference in the Cypriots' affairs, but the North Atlantic bloc capitals continue to propose their own plans for "plugging" the crisis. In this situation it is not surprising that the deadlock in the Cyprus problem cannot be broken.

The years of trials have also shown that the young republic has many true, sincere friends who have been giving the Cypriots consistent support in their struggle for a happy future for their motherland since the day Cyprus acquired independence. This support has helped the Cypriots to stand firm and thwart their enemies' designs. Now international solidarity is helping the Cypriots continue the struggle.

People of Cyprus assess highly the Soviet Union's policy and the good relations which exist between our countries in various spheres. The USSR, which recognized the young republic as soon as it received its independence, took the Cypriots' side at the most difficult moments of their struggle. As was reasserted the other day at the meeting between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Cypriot Foreign Minister N. Rolandhis, the Soviet Union implements a course of support for Cyprus' independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

True to this principled course, in the United Nations and at other international forums the Soviet Union consistently advocates the speediest political settlement of the Cyprus problem. This could be promoted by the implementation of the well-known Soviet proposal on convening a representative international conference on Cyprus within the UN framework. This proposal enjoys the support of broad democratic forces in the island republic and of its parliament and government. It assumes particular urgency in the situation of the continuing intrigues of Cyprus' enemies.

"The delay in resolving the crisis is fraught with the most severe consequences for Cyprus' destiny," A. Mikhailidhis, chairman of the republic's parliament, noted in a talk with me. "The proposals put forward by the Cypriot Government are aimed at maintaining a unified and sovereign state and restoring trust and cooperation between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots. At the same time failure to settle the problem consolidates what has happened and threatens to split Cyprus."

...The island republic is going through a difficult time. The Cyprus problem still awaits a resolution. An effective and just resolution in accordance with the Cypriots' aspirations and capable of ensuring the young republic's peaceful future.

VISITING SWEDISH INDUSTRY MINISTER COMMENTS ON TALKS

LD011009 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 27 Sep 80 p 22

[Staffan Teste report: "Greater Chance for Sweden To Build New Soviet Industry")

[Text] Moscow, 26 September--Sweden's chances of taking part in the realization of a major industrial complex in the Soviet Union have grown. The industrial complex, covering an area as great as that of Sweden, will be built up over the next 20 years. The industrial side of the project will cost more than 10 billion kronor.

"Experts from Sweden and the Soviet Union will continue discussing questions on this area, which is called Timano-Pechora. We have agreed that it will be a part of our discussions in the future, something that Sweden was most anxious about. If foreign interests are to be involved in the construction of this future industrial area, then Sweden will be one of them," Swedish Industry Minister Nils G. Asling said.

The Soviet Union also showed interest in deliveries of Swedish machinery and expressed interest, for example, in Swedish collaboration in the modernization of the paper and pulp industry and in receiving Swedish tenders for concrete projects.

The Swedish industry minister did not have any other concrete agreements to bring home with him from this Soviet visit.

A Swedish call for long-term agreements on Soviet oil exports was received with sympathy. However, the Soviet hosts explained that the Soviet Union has problems at the moment in fulfilling it commitments for oil exports to its socialist neighbors.

"However, we argued in such a way that they understood our point of view, Nils Asling declared immediately before his departure for Sweden on Friday, and he obviously hoped to continue the discussions.

It was decided that the discussions on Swedish imports of 3 to 4 million cubic meters of gas per year from the Soviet Union should be postponed until the middle of October when the Soviet oil and gas minister will visit Sweden. Sweden would like to receive its gas supplies through Finland and would also like coordination with the Soviet-Finnish gas negotiations.

The Swedish delegation also explained that it is possible to envisage paying for the gas with Swedish exports of industrial equipment to the Soviet Union. These supplies would not necessarily be limited to equipment in the form of machinery for the energy industry.

The Soviet Union also showed interest in chemicals for oil production from Kema Nobel. The Soviet Union is especially interested in Swedish chemicals that prevent rust in pipelines and also in products that make it possible to increase oil production from oil wells.

The final details of the Soviet proposal for a framework agreement for Swedish-Soviet trade have been postponed until the new year.

"The present agreement on trade between the Soviet Union and Sweden will run out at that time and it would be suitable to work out a more definite structure for the future then," Industry Minister Asling said. He declared that he was satisfied with his visit to the Soviet Union, on which he was accompanied by a delegation of 70 people.

Protocol Signed

LD020903 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] The ninth session of the Soviet-Swedish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended 26 September in Tbilisi with the signing of a protocol.

"The commission's work demonstrated the Swedish and Soviet sides' unity of views and mutual desire to further develop cooperation," N. Asling, chairman of the Swedish part of the commission and Swedish minister of industry, told a TASS correspondent.
"The Swedish Government attaches great importance to th discussion of matters relating to economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union."

G.L. SMIRNOV HEADS CPSU DELEGATION TO MUNDO OBRERO FESTIVAL

LD011259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A CPSU and PRAVDA delegation headed by G.L. Smirnov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, flew to Spain 26 September at the invitation of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee to participate in the festival of the newspaper MUNDO OBRERO.

LD021502 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Oct, TASS--In the last 24 hours, military operations between Iran and Iraq were mainly confined to air raids. A communique, issued by the Military Command of Iraq, reports that Iranian airstrikes were concentrated on installations near Kirkuk and Mosul in the north of the country, on Sulaymaniyah in Kurdistan and in the south of Basra district. Iraq's anti-aircraft forces brought down two planes. Some tank battles were fought between the sides.

The communique says that Iraqi planes bombed oil storage facilities and railway stations in Ahvaz and Dezful and also Iranian troop concentrations near Ahvaz and Abadan.

According to foreign news agencies, the clashes between the two countries are resembling a "protracted war of attrition". Iraq's representative at the United Nations reported that Iraq was going to proclaim a ceasefire for a period from October 5th to 8th. In a statement, broadcast on Baghdad Radio, Sa'dun Hammadi, the foreign minister of Iraq, says that Iraq will continue military operations should Iran reject the terms, advanced by Iraq with the aim of ending the conflict.

Tehran, 2 Oct, TASS--According to a statement by the speaker of Iran's parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, Iranian troops passed over to a counter-offensive along the entire front. The PARS agency reported the liberation of the town of Mehran.

Iran's President Bani-Sadr, in a message to the United Nations secretary general, emphasized that as long as Iraq was violating Iran's territorial sovereignty, his country did not see any benefit from discussions, direct or through mediators, concerning an end to the conflict between the two countries.

Beirut, 2 Oct, TASS--The Iranian Embassy in Lebanon issued a statement which says: The failure of the United States attempts to organize unrest in Iran, conspiracies and open armed intervention with the aim of overthrowing the regime existing in the country, pushed Washington to the setting up of a reactionary anti-Iranian union inside the region. Visits by a number of senior American officials to Riyadh and Cairo indicate that the White House is hatching another conspiracy against the Iranian revolution, with the aim of isolating Iran from the Arab countries and fanning up contradictions between them. Israel issued a provocative statement expressing readiness to help Iran with weapons if it changed its position with regard to the Palestinian revolution. Iran's position regarding the Palestinian problem, however, remains unchanged. "We are supporting and are calling for the liberation of the Israeli-occupied Palestinian lands."

Rabat, 2 Oct, TASS--The fratricidal war now in its eleventh day is needed neither by the Iraqi, nor by the Iranian peoples, since it is fraught with human losses and destruction, and creates a threat to the cause of peace in the region, the newspaper AL-BAYAN writes. It is only the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, vitally interested as they are in the continuation of military operations between the two countries, that benefit from this armed conflict. They understand full well that weakened Iran and Iraq will not be able to resist to United States and Israeli conspiracies and intrigues in the Near and Middle East. It is imperative that Iraq and Iran reach an understanding on a ceasefire and disputed issues be settled peacefully, through negotiations, the newspaper emphasises.

ARTICLE ON U.S. INTERVENTIONIST PLANS IN CONFLICT CITED

LD022332 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Report on KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA article entitled: "The Alleged Neutrality"--date not given]

[Text] The armed conflict between two neighboring countries, Iran and Iraq, has been going for some days now. Every day news agencies are reporting the progress of military operations, material losses and human victims. The problems in the relations between Iran and Iraq have their roots in the past and they mainly stem from differing views about the nature of the border and in fact they are a purely regional dispute. It is possible to settle this dispute and it must be settled between these quarreling countries by peaceful means.

World public opinion and the progressive and peace-loving forces know well that extending the conflict involves grave consequences to the destiny of the peoples of this region. These forces are trying their utmost to halt the bloody clashes and to restore peace between the two countries. Anyone who harbors good will for Iraq and Iran hopes that the dispute will be settled by peaceful means. When the common interests of these two neighboring countries and the disputes between them are considered, it becomes clear in which side the scale would tip. Iran and Iraq have many things in common. These two countries stand firmly against imperialism and Zionism and resolutely condemn the separatist Camp David collusion and support the just demands of the struggling Palestinian Arab peoples. Baghdad and Tehran heroically challenge the attempts of the imperialist forces bent on imposing their will on the countries of the Middle and Near East and they reject the American expansionist intervention in this region. Hence, it is not difficult for one to know who will reap benefit from this armed conflict between Iran and Iraq and in whose interest it is to enflame the situation, increasing tension and extend the scope of the clashes.

Washington has officially announced its neutrality in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. However, a U.S. naval fleet, composed of 31 ships, is still in the Arabian Gulf region, a matter which causes doubts about the real U.S. intentions. Washington is dreaming of military intervention. U.S. President Carter met with congressional leaders at the White House and discussed the plans of the United States and its allies aimed at possible intervention in the Iranian-Iraq conflict. CBS television has reported that the question of placing U.S. naval forces on alert for a special operation to protect the Strait of Hormuz was discussed. At the same time CBS has pointed out that President Carter decided to send a number of the military aircraft equipped with aerial warning and monitoring systems with American pilots to Saudi Arabia. This is part of Washington's extensive preparations for armed intervention in the Arabian Gulf on the pretext of defending the vital and important interests of the United States.

BREZHNEV SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO SAUDI KING

LD021133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 80 p 2

["Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud, king of Saudi Arabia, in which he passed on to the king and the people of Saudi Arabia congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday, and wishes for successes together with other Arab states and peoples in the struggle for establishing a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

In the reply telegram the king of Saudi Arabia, in the name of the people and Government of Saudi Arabia, and on his own behalf, expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and passed on his best wishes to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and wishes for further progress and successes of the Soviet people.

KOSYGIN, JORDAN'S BADRAN EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD161910 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 16 Sep, TASS--Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin has sent a message to the Prime Minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Mudar Badran, conveying congratulations and the wishes of success on the occasion of his appointment to the post of head of the Jordanian Government.

In his reply message the prime minister of Jordan expressed profound gratitude for the congratulations to Aleksey Kosygin personally and wished progress and prosperity to the Soviet people.

The messages express confidence that the friendly relations existing between the USSR and Jordan will further develop for the good of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of establishing a durable, fair peace in the Middle East.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION

LD021228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] In Amman, King Husayn of Jordan received a Soviet military delegation led by (Sergeyev), deputy chief of staff of the Ground Troops. The delegation is in the country at the invitation of the Jordanian Armed Forces command.

BREZHNEV, 'ALI 'ABDALLAH SALIH EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD030855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 80 p 2

[TASS report under the general headline "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR], a telegram in which, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and his own behalf, he has conveyed to the president and the friendly YAR people sincere congratulations and best wishes on the country's national holiday--26 September Revolution Day.

I voice the conviction,the telegram notes, that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation which have formed between the Soviet Union and the YAR will continue to develop in the interests of our countries and peoples and the cause of consolidating peace and international security.

In a reply telegram 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, on behalf of the YAR people and on his own behalf, has expressed great thanks to L.I. Brezhnev and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for their kind congratulations and good wishes.

I would like to note, the telegram says, that our successes in various spheres have been achieved thanks to the mutual cooperation and good relations linking our countries. I am sure that the firm relations between our countries, which are based on the principles of mutual respect, will continue to develop.

DELEGATION OF SYRIAN ARMY POLITICAL WORKERS ENDS VISIT

LD021223 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Guests From Syria"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers of the Syrian Arab Republic's Armed Forces, headed by Col Nasib al-Zhughbi, deputy chief of the Political Directorate and chief of the Propaganda and Culture Department of the Political Directorate of the Syrian Armed Forces, was in the Soviet Union 23-30 September. The delegation was received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. They had friendly talks and exchanged opinions on questions of interest to both sides.

During their stay in the Soviet Union the Syrian guests visited military units and military educational institutions and familiarized themselves with the servicemen's combat training and life and with the organization of party political and mass cultural work in the Soviet Armed Forces.

The delegation members visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall. In Moscow and Minsk the Syrian guests saw the sights of the hero-cities and monuments of the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and labor glory.

The delegation left for home 30 September.

PALESTINIAN, ALGERIAN GROUPS SUPPORT LIBYAN-SYRIAN UNITY

LD011808 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Beirut, 1 Oct, TASS--The Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine and the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria support the decision of the leaders of Syria and Libya on unity. This is said in a joint statement of representatives of the two organisations that has been distributed here. This step will promote stronger unity of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and will help inflict the decisive defeat upon the Camp David collusion and also attempts to breath a new life into it, the statement points out.

The statement was adopted as a result of the Beirut negotiations between leaders of the two organisations that touched upon the international situation and also the situation in Lebanon.

GABRIELYAN: U.S.-SOMALI AGREEMENT "CAMOUFLAGED MANEUVERS'

LD022134 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 2 Oct, TASS--TASS commentator Gennadiy Gabrielyan writes:

The temperature of international tension in the Horn of Africa has shot up by another degree, with the decision by the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives to sell to Somalia 20 million dollars worth of weapons. The decision was taken under the agreement between the United States and Somalia, giving the United States the right to use military bases in the territory of this African state in exchange for arms and military and economic aid to Siad Barre's regime.

It is noteworthy that the subcommittee made the arms sales dependent on its hypocritical demand that the State Department should "certify" the absence of regular Somali troops in the Ethiopian border region of Ogaden.

What is the meaning of such a condition? It is quite simple--by so doing the American law makers wanted to shield themselves from any blame for conniving in armed provocations by the Somali military against Ethiopia to undermine the national democratic revolution in the country.

To build as many military bases as possible in this strategic region of the Indian Ocean and to take key positions in the areas of oil extraction and transportation--these are the aims of Washington's policy in the Horn of Africa region. By inciting Africans to local conflicts and recruiting "allies" of the Somali type, the American military are putting weapons, which are far from being defensive, into their hands. Expelled shamefully from Ogaden in spring, 1978, the Somali aggressors had to abandon their weapons, made in the United States and other NATO countries.

The Organization of African Unity committee for the settlement of the Somali-Ethiopian conflict, which met in Lagos in August, confirmed Ethiopia's sovereignty over the Ogaden region. The committee drew special attention to one of the basic principles of the OAU Charter, which demands respect of state frontiers which exist at the moment of achieving independence by African countries.

That is why the American-Somali agreement was regarded by the progressive African countries as nothing else, but a threat to peace and security not only in the region, but in the whole continent. The aggressive and expansionist policy of the Somali ruling circles, which received an adequate rebuff from the OAU, nevertheless enjoys the support and patronage of imperialist powers, led by the United States, the Ethiopian HERALD stressed. It is the provocative imperialist schemes that underlie Mogadishu's fixed idea of annexing territories in neighbouring Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti. This is understood by all progressive African states, which are working to secure peaceful conditions for the further social and economic development and progress. That is why they cannot be deceived by the camouflaged manouvres of the enemies of Africa.

U.S. MARINES REPORTEDLY WILL BE SENT TO EL SALVADOR

PY030154 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 2 Oct 80

[From the "Chronicle of Latin American Events" section]

[Text] In a declaration released in San Jose, Costa Rica, the Salvadoran rebellious organization National Armed Forces Resistance has announced that the United States plans to send a Marine detachment to El Salvador in November. The U.S. troops will be sent under a pretext of helping in the coup d'etat planned by Colonel Majano, who was overthrown in September by Colonel Gutierrez, who now heads the Salvadoran junta. The declaration states its concern over the U.S. intention of directly intervening in El Salvador.

RAUL CASTRO DELEGATION DEPARTS 24 SEP

LD261451 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 80 p 1

[TASS report: "Departure From Moscow"]

[Text] The Cuban party and government delegation headed by Raul Castro Ruz, member of the Politburo and second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, first vice president of the Councils of Ministers and State and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, which has been on a friendly visit to the Soviet Union, left Moscow for home 24 September.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, I.D. Serbin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, and O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; and other officials.

The sendoff party included S. Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the USSR.

RADIO, TV AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NICARAGUA

LD251501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "First Agreement"]

[Text] An agreement was signed in Moscow on 22 September between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the Republic of Nicaragua television.

History's first agreement on cooperation between our countries in the television sphere provides for the exchange of television items on the most important events in the life of the USSR and Nicaragua and the rendering of mutual assistance in preparing various television programs.

The agreement was signed by S.G. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and Ricardo Wheelock Roman, Nicaraguan ambassador to the USSR.

KAPITONOV DISCUSSES CPSU CADRES POLICY

AU021621 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Sep 80 pp 1-6

[Article by Ivan Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, "Guarantee for a Successful Development of Soviet Society"]

[Text] The CPSU has over 17 million members and is on the eve of its 26th congress, which will open on 23 February 1981. Now our party is assessing its multifarious activities. At election-accountability conferences and meetings the communists fully justifiably note that under the leadership of the CPSU the Soviet Union is making a new great step forward in the development of its national economy, science and culture, as well as in increasing the prosperity of its citizens during the current 10th 5-Year Plan period (1976-1980). According to preliminary data, this year national income will exceed the 1975 level by 21 percent, our industrial production will exceed the 1975 level by 25 percent and the real per capita income of the population will increase by 17 percent as compared with 1975. Soviet citizens will be provided with 500 million square meters of living space.

Constant economic and social progress is being ensured to a great extent thanks to the fact that the USSR has highly qualified and experienced cadres in all sectors. This is an undoubted achievement of socialism, the result of the CPSU's consistent efforts in the field of training cadres, an important result of the party's cadres policy.

Trust and Exactingness

The founder of the CPSU and creator of the Soviet state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, was of the opinion that no policy can be implemented without the appointment and transfer of people. The CPSU faithfully adheres to that principle. A powerful instrument through which the party is influencing social development--this is how L.I. Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, characterized our cadres policy.

Each stage of social development has its cadres policy, involving above all the training and distribution of party, state and economic leaders. This policy is determined by the party congress and is being described in detail in the decisions of plenums and in the decisions of the Central Committee. The 25th CPSU Congress in 1976 stressed that a contemporary leader must be capable of organically combining political knowledge with great competence, discipline and initiative, with a creative approach to work, and that he must well understand party policy, that he must not be narrowminded, that he must have a statesmanlike approach and an acute sense of innovations, that he must be farsighted and that he must be capable of bringing the future closer to realization. There are tremendous opportunities for training such leaders. The USSR national economy has 26 million experts who have graduated from higher and secondary schools. Each year the higher educational institutions alone have approximately 800,000 specialized graduates.

The task of preparing cadres of a new type, as well as everything connected with building socialist society were not accomplished without difficulties. After the victory of the socialist revolution the Soviet state suffered from an acute shortage of leading cadres in all branches. It was difficult to find engineers, lawyers, diplomats and military leaders who had not served the exploiter's classes in the past. Some people even hoped to subvert and defeat the young Soviet republic in this manner. However, the hopes of the enemies of revolution proved vain. Following V.I. Lenin's advice, representatives of the workers class and of the most destitute peasant classes were promoted to leading posts and the party supported them, as well as assigned responsible tasks to them. The party did so and was not mistaken.

Under the present conditions Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is playing the leading role in working out the party's cadre policy, in its theoretical analysis and consistent implementation. His own career from manual worker to engineer and from low echelon party functionary to leader of the party and state is a model of loyal service to the Soviet people and to the cause of communism.

Under Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's direct leadership a creative atmosphere asserted itself within the party and state, an atmosphere in which trust in the workers is combined with principled exactingness. This situation exerts a beneficial effect upon the work of the leading cadres, as well as upon the development of Soviet society as a whole.

The party constantly and unrelentingly deals with the cadre problem. The Central Committee, the Politburo and the Secretariat are regularly analyzing the situation of work with cadres in party and state organizations, as well as in various branches of economic and cultural spheres. In recent years the CPSU Central Committee has discussed and dealt with the work of a number of local cadres in the industrial sector, with enhancing the role of specialists in agricultural production, with intensifying work with the numerous category of low echelon leading cadres, and in the selection and education of ideological cadres.

A democratic system is at work in the Soviet Union regarding cadres, a system ensuring the promotion of people who are competent in their work, who are full of initiative and who are energetic, to various leading organs. Within the party and within the soviets of national deputies, as well as in all social organizations, the leading posts--from top to bottom--are subjected to election. In the field of science priority is given to the system of competitive examinations and tests when there are vacancies. In the sphere of state administration and material production the workers are being placed by their respective competent organs on the basis of the opinion of party organizations and workers collectives, upon the basis of public opinion as a whole. This makes it possible to avoid the subjective approach in solving the problem of cadres.

The Main Strategic Goal

The cadres policy in the USSR, in all spheres of party, state, economic and cultural-educational activities is that such activities must be placed under the leadership of politically trained and professionally competent organizers, capable of acting with initiative, endowed with elan and businesslike qualities, as well as with lofty moral virtues characteristic of the Soviet system.

In the Soviet Union leading work in the economic sector is entrusted to specialists who are capable of working with people, who are able to deal with human beings. Good opportunities exist for this: One-fifth of those engaged in the national economy are specialists, graduates of secondary schools or higher educatinal institutions. About 9 million of them are CPSU members: Every fourth engineer, technician and agronomist is a communist, every third teacher and every sixth medical doctor is a party member.

Specialists from the leading economic branches represent the basic part of the party and state leaders. Nearly three-quarters of the leaders in the Central Committee of the union republics as well as in the kray and oblast party committees are specialists of the indutrial and agricultural sectors (and practically all of them have higher education). 997:1,000--this is the proportion of people with higher education among the secretaries of rayon and city party committees. Four-fifths of the chairmen of ministers councils of union and autonomous republics, of executive committees in krays and oblasts as well as rayon councils of people's deputies are specialists in the fields of industry and agriculture. As to the leaders of ministries and administrative departments, as a rule they are highly qualified specialists in the branches in which they are serving.

While employing specialists as leading cadres, the CPSU continues to devote special attention to the promotion of workers and peasants. Under the conditions of socialist society these two basic trends of the cadres policy are closely interlaced, since the workers class and the peasants are providing cadres to all fields of our socioeconomic life. Many leaders among the specialists are actually workers or peasants, as to their origins or have begun their careers as such. [paragraph continues]

This also applies to almost three-quarters of all secretaries of central committees in the communist parties of union republics, of kray and oblast party committees, as well as the chairmen of councils of ministers in the union and autonomous republics and in the executive committees of oblast and kray people's deputies.

As to the promotion of leaders from the workers and kolkhoz peasants strata a great role is played by the growing educational level (today 730 out of 1,000 workers are with higher education) while a great role is played by their involvement in active socio-political activities. Today more than 1.8 million workers and peasants are elected to party organs and over 1.5 million (or nearly 2.3 million deputies) are elected to the councils of people's deputies.

Reliable Reserve

In the Soviet Union the concept of the elective aktiv is widespread. It includes people who have been elected to the leadership of such sociopolitical and mass organizations of working people as the party, the councils of people's deputies, the trade unions and the Komsomol. Today this aktiv has about 27 million members. About 10 million of them are Communist Party members. It is quite natural that the elected aktiv is mainly composed of that part of the workers class, peasants and intelligentsia from which the party is recruiting new forces for the renewal of cadres. This is why it is not surprising that almost all leading workers of our country have gone through the school of social work in elective organs.

The CPSU is concerned with an increasingly active involvement of women in the administration of economic management, in state and social affairs. In this connection there are vast opportunities in the Soviet Union. Women represent almost 60 percent of all specialists with higher or secondary school education. They are worthily distinguishing themselves in labor and in sociopolitical activities. Many of them are promoted to responsible posts. For example, one-fifth of the rayon and city party committees secretaries are women. Particularly great is the number of women serving in leading positions of the trade network and in the public food catering sector, in education and in the health protection sector. At the same time, opportunities for promoting women, especially to the highest positions, are not sufficiently used. Therefore the CPSU Central Committee is recommending to the party, administrative, and economic organs, to continue to devote major attention to this problem in the future.

In training and distributing cadres the party also takes into consideration other important factors. It is trying to combine and coordinate experienced and young workers correctly. Because the Soviet Union is a multinational state, the CPSU attaches serious importance to the training of leading cadres in union and autonomous republics from the circles of the native population, by at the same time, taking into account the interests of the representatives of other nationalities living in those territories.

Such a cadres approach contributes to promoting the national policy worked out by V.I. Lenin and based on friendship and cooperation among the peoples.

In the Soviet Union it became a rule that party organs should exert influence upon the distribution of cadres to the most responsible posts. The so-called table of key positions [nomenklatura] is serving this purpose. It contains a list of the most important positions that all party committees have in their structure. In recent years greater attention than before was devoted to the creation of a reserve of cadres for such positions. The question is about a few million workers with whom the party committees are dealing directly, whom they are assiting in developing and in mastering increasingly difficult tasks. To train and prepare party and economic cadres there are such educational institutions as the Academy of Social Sciences, the high party schools--of which there are 15 in our country--the National Economic Academy--in which responsible workers are being trained for the administrative--and there are also many others.

As practice shows the majority of the leading cadres are party people, people who are capable of coping with the tasks assigned to them. Unfortunately however, not all of them are examples of discipline and models of accomplishment of their service duties. Some of them are allowing narrow-minded approaches and "local patriotism" to occur; sometimes they even allow deception of the state to occur, or incorrect behavior in daily life. The party is waging a decisive struggle against such cases of relapse into incorrect behavior and is holding strictly responsible those who have committed such actions, regardless of their position and the credit they have earned in the past. The meaning of the party's requirements toward leading cadres is reduced to the fact that they are obliged to prove their good reputation throughout their whole lives.

The 25th CPSU Congress gave a positive impetus to the cadres policy of the CPSU. It assigned the task of perfecting educational, organizational and political work among the people to the leading party, economic and other cadres. The results of this policy are appearing from the dynamic socioeconomic development of the country in the unrellenting improvement of the people's prosperity.

The 11th 5-Year Plan period, the prospects of which are to be determined at the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress, will confront leading cadres with new and even greater tasks. We are convinced that those tasks will be accomplished. The cadre policy of the CPSU, which has proven its advantages, as well as our entire experience in work with the cadres, will serve this goal as well.

GEORGIAN KGB CHIEF EXAMINES FIGHT AGAINST SUBVERSION

LD021219 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Sep 80 pp 2-3

[Article by Col Gen A. Inauri, chairman of the Georgian SSR KGB, under the rubric "Zarya Vostoka's Political Readings": "Guarding October's Gains"]

[Excerpt] The imperialist special services are paying increased attention to information concerning the foreign policy activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state: They are interested in the USSR's stands on urgent international problems, in its relations with other socialist and also developing countries and in relations among its nationalities and ethnic groups. When gathering information with intelligence value the special services do not overlook our republic, making use of both legal and illegal opportunities for this.

In the past our republic was informed about the trips made to Georgia by I. Belousovich, first secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, and by the American journalists D. Shipler, A. Friendly, G. Piper and C. Whitney, who carried out secret subversive actions under cover of their official status and involved certain of our republic's unstable citizens in them. The outcome of those trips is known, too. They ended in the exposure of the intelligence officers and their expulsion from the USSR.

For several years now a provocative ballyhoo has been fanned in the United States and other Western countries over the imaginary "violation of human rights" in the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, and insolent attempts have been made to legalize the "right" of an insignificant handful of renegades to engage with impunity in subversive activities against the socialist system. According to a statement by one of the apologists of cold war--the not unknown Brzezinski--the human rights issue should be made the basis of U.S. foreign policy. He called for a new spiral of propaganda activities against the socialist community countries to be developed on this basis. This call was heard in certain Western countries, whose reactionary circles took it up. The way in which these efforts were embodied in practical subversive actions could be seen in the example of the anti-Soviet campaign mounted over the Olympic games in Moscow. Ideological sabotage centers did everything possible by the sweat of their brow to discredit this world athletic festival and the Soviet country as the organizer of the 1980 Olympiad. All arguments were brought to bear--ranging from carrots to sticks--but they did not bring the ringleaders of the provocative venture any success.

The world public recognizes that the Olympics were a great success, left a deep and impressive mark on the development of the world athletic movement and raised our country's prestige still higher. This time, too, the organizers of ideological sabotage suffered another crushing defeat. However, this did not bring them to their senses. U. S. centers of subversion are nurturing plans for new anti-Soviet campaigns, and suitable executors are being selected among the emigre rabble. Our country, implementing the peace program proclaimed by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, is consistently and step by step strengthening the policy of international detente, is calmly following the course of events and is ready to react as needed at any moment to any enemy action.

The chief obstacle to imperialism's subversive actions is the Soviet people's high ideology-mindedness and devotion to the cause of communism and to their socialist motherland, their cohesion around the Communist Party, and the political vigilance of all Soviet people.

Following V.I. Lenin's basic instructions, the country's state security organs vigilantly stand guard over the interests of Soviet society and wage a resolute struggle against the actions of imperialist states' special services and subversive centers. All the basic activities of KGB organs are performed under the direct leadership and control of the Communist Party, in accordance with the Soviet Constitution and in strict fulfillment of the norms of socialist legality.

Our party's Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally devote daily attention to the education and strengthening of Chekist cadres. Describing the model of the Chekist of our time, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, said: "Boundless devotion to the socialist motherland, profound communist conviction, constant political vigilance and combat readiness, high professional training and cultural level, implacability toward enemies and sensitivity toward people, patriotism and proletarian internationalism--these are the splendid qualities which the party fosters in Chekists and which our entire Soviet reality develops."

As in the first years of their existence, when the Cheka was directed by the outstanding Leninist revolutionary F.E. Dzerzhinskiy, nowadays the Soviet state security organs invariably rely on the people's assistance. The working people's broad support remains a very important condition for the effectiveness of Chekist work. Thus, we are indebted to the active assistance of labor collectives and individual Soviet patriots for the successful operational conclusion of many Chekist operations and measures conducted by the Georgian SSR KGB and its local organs.

Thanks to the Soviet people's vigilance, emissaries of foreign anti-Soviet and Zionist organizations have been exposed among foreign tourists arriving in Tbilisi--the Frenchman Jean-Jacques (Poli), the British women Nora Beloff and (Malgozhata) Moss and the Americans (N. Rotman) and (R. Doktor), who engaged in hostile indoctrination of Soviet citizens, the dissemination of anti-Soviet literature and the gathering of tendentious information.

Under the influence of the West crimes have appeared among us which were previously unrecorded. Take, for example, such a heinous crime as skyjacking, imported into our country above all from the United States, where there have been and still are hundreds of cases of the armed seizure of passenger airplanes by extremists, political adventurers and various kinds of criminal elements. Incidentally, the perpetrators of the first act of air piracy in our country--the criminals Brazinskas and son, who killed stewardess Kurchenko and skyjacked an airplane of the Sukhumi air detachment to Turkey--have now been sheltered by the U.S. authorities for 10 years despite adverse reaction from world public opinion. However, it has become fashionable to pander to killers in Western countries concerned about "human rights."

On air routes in our republic attempts were made in 1978-1980 to forcibly seize aircraft of the Georgian Civil Aviation Administration. Thanks to jointly formulated measures and also the courage, personal bravery and high political vigilance of our pilots, the criminal plans were frustrated and their perpetrators received punishments envisaged by the law. Among the crew commanders and their assistants who fulfilled their official duty in an exemplary manner the following should be named: O. Leshkasheli, A. Sinelnikov, A. Kokoshvili, M. Larchenkov, B. Gvarliani, B. Fomin, A. Degtyarev, G. Nemsadze, A. Donich, A Giunashvili and N. Sherazadashvili. They have all received government awards and other forms of encouragement.

While struggling against the subversive activities of imperialist states' special services and also against various kinds of negative phenomena in our republic, we must not forget what is situated on the border, it was emphasized at the Georgian party aktiv meeting on 31 January this year--here the state border crosses both land and sea--we must not forget all the more since American bases and strong points are reappearing this year on the other size of the border. According to foreign press reports, their numbers have reached 26. These facts must not be ignored.

The population of our republic, particularly in its border regions, is well aware of the situation which has come about and of the need to maintain high political vigilance. Such a form of public involvement in the sphere of ensuring state security and public order as voluntary people's militia detachments has proved itself in practice.

In 1979 381 inhabitants of the republic's border regions were rewarded for actively helping Border Guards to ensure the protection of the USSR state broder, and this year's figure has already reached 309 people. They include D. Papidze, a worker in the Khuloyskiy Rayon roads department; R. Kakabadze, a Batumi airport worker; S. Derentyev, a Batumi seaport worker; O. Apakidze, a resident of Khelvachaurskiy Rayon; M. Balakhashvili, a kolkhoz member from Adigenskiy Rayon, and G. Adamyan, a busdriver from Akhaltsikhe.

An active offensive struggle has been waged against all negative phenomena in our republic in recent years under the party organization's leadership. Very decisive measures are being taken to eradicate crime and violations of established law and order and to strenghthen party, state and labor discipline in every possible way. The KGB and its local organs, fulfilling their main functions, take an active part in this struggle. The criminal activities of a number of dealers and intriguers who misappropriated public property on a large scale have been investigated. The criminals got the punishment they deserved, and the state recovered a large part of what was stolen.

We believe that the successful struggle against crime, apart from generally improving the situation, also helps to ensure state security and restricts the potential of our class enemies for operating in a medium which suits them.

In emphasizing the great role of public assistance in all directions of the work of the committee's subdivisions, it should be said that its importance is growing. In 1979 we received 20 percent more statements and suggestions from citizens than in the previous year. And this trend is being maintained this year. Careful study of the statements which we receive and a clear reaction to them help to strengthen our ties with the public and to increase the political vigilance of Soviet citizens.

ZIMYANIN, MARCHUK ATTEND EDUCATION SYSTEM CELEBRATION

LD022330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The USSR's vocational-technical education system is marking its 40th anniversary today. A meeting in Moscow is devoted to this date. In the presidium are Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee, heads of a number of departments, leading production workers, skilled production teachers, and public representatives of the capital. Facts and figures were cited at the meeting which illustrated the extensive development of the vocational-technical education system in our country.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS PARTY CONFERENCE IN KIEV 26 SEP

AU021828 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Sep 80 p 1

["A Conference in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] Ratau--At a conference with obkom first secretaries, leading officials of republic-level organizations and Central Committee department chiefs on 26 September 1980, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee examined a wide range of questions concerning the organizational and political work in connection with preparations for the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses, and with the accountability and election campaign in the republic's party organizations.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, delivered a report at the conference. Those participating in the debate on the report were: A. P. Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman; I. A. Mozgovoy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; A. A. Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; G. I. Vashchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; and obkom first secretaries, B. T. Goncharenko from Voroshilovgrad, Ye, V. Kachalovskiy from Dnepropetrosvk, V. M. Tsybulko from Kiev and V. F. Dobrik from Lvov.

Participating in the conference were I. A. Gerasimov, I. Z. Sikolov, V. V. Fedorchuk, A. S. Kapto, Yu. A. Kolomiyets and Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members.

BRIEFS

AWARD TO WRITER--The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has adopted a decree awarding to writer Afanasiy Salynskiy the Order of the October Revolution. He gets the order for his services to the development of soviet literature and in connection with his 60th birthday. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Sep 80 LD]

CPSU ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON SECONDARY ENERGY SOURCES

LD021227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of the work experience of collectives of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and chemicals industry enterprises in utilizing secondary fuel and energy resources.

The resolution adopted stresses that the involvement of secondary energy resources in production is one of the most important factors for reliably supplying the national economy's growing fuel and energy requirements and increasing the efficiency of social production. The CPSU Central Committee noted that party committees and labor collectives of a number of enterprises in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and chemicals sectors of industry, guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and Central Committee plenums and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches on questions of the rational, economical consumption of fuel and energy, are implementing a range of measures aimed at the fuller utilization of secondary energy resources.

Positive experience has been accumulated in this important matter by the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine, the Volkhov aluminum plant and the Novopolotsk Polimir Production Association. Since the start of the current 5-year plan by means of incorporating secondary energy resources in economic circulation the collectives of these enterprises have saved about 25 million tons of standard fuel. At present some 40 percent of heat requirements for production here are covered by secondary thermal resources and the level of utilization of heat is 50-100 percent more than the average indicators for the sector. Housing blocks, subsidiary agricultural production facilities and other projects are supplied with heat from these resources. Work being done on the utilization of secondary energy resources is also helping to improve environmental conservation.

The efficient utilization of fuel and energy is a subject of special concern for party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the enterprises' economic leaders. Energy-saving work is notable for its mass nature and is carried out daily and purposefully in each production sector. Long-term programs for increasing the energy efficiency of production, introducing progressive technology and modernizing and replacing outdated equipment are being consistently implemented.

An effective system of moral and material incentives for energy saving operates at the enterprises. The responsibility and interest of leadership workers, engineers and technicians and the collectives as a whole for the careful expenditure of fuel and energy and the maximum incorporation of secondary energy resources in circulation are constantly increasing. Great attention is devoted to these questions in the system of economic education and of improving the qualifications of cadres, in the rationalizer movement and in the development of creative cooperation with scientific research and design organizations.

The valuable initiatives and innovations of production frontrunners and innovators in the fuller utilization of secondary energy resources are disseminated widely in the collectives. The saving and rational utilization of fuel and energy are reflected in concrete form in socialist pledges, are taken into account in summing up the results of competition and are comprehensively publicized by the mass information media and the media for agitation using visual aids.

The resolution also notes the significant work being carried out in the utilization of secondary energy resources by the collectives of the Cherepovets and Donetsk metallurgical plants, the Chelyabinsk Zince electrolysis plant, the Severodonetskiy Azot Production Association and the Novopolotsk oil refinery.

At the same time it is noted that the incorporation of secondary fuel and energy resources in economic circulation is still not given statewide significance. The state of this work in sectors of the national economy is on the whole not up to modern demands and the available valuable experience of leading collectives is disseminated extremely inadequately. At many enterprises in industry, construction and transport the level of utilization of these resources remains impermissibly low and a large quantity of equipment intended for these purposes is not brought into operation for a long time. There are substantial shortcomings in accounting for secondary heat and fuel and planning and stimulating their utilization.

The CPSU Central Committee approved the work of the collectives of the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine, the Volkhov aluminum plant and the Novopolotsk Polimir Production Association in utilizing secondary energy resources. The resolution stresses that the broad, creative dissemination of this experience is an important condition of the successful resolution of the task put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev--that of increasing the efficiency of fuel and energy utilization and introducing energy-saving technology widely. Questions of the maximum involvement of secondary energy resources in production must be at the center of every working person's attention and must be reflected in practice in the socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th party congress.

Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders of the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine, the Volkhov aluminum plant and the Novopolotsk Polimir Production Association are advised to continue improving work on improving in every way the utilization of secondary energy resources in the collectives of every production sector and to mobilize the working people to seek new, underlying reserves in this matter.

The collegiums of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemicals Industry are informed of the need, in conjunction with the central committees of sectorial trade unions, to constantly study and enrich the work experience of leading collectives in the rational utilization of energy resources and to organize its broad dissemination at all levels of production. They are instructed to adopt additional measures to ensure the fuller utilization of secondary energy resources and strive persistently to ensure that enterprises' fuel and energy requirements are covered as far as possible by this means.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to thoroughly analyze the state of affairs as regards the utilization of secondary energy resources at subordinate enterprises. They must approach the organization of work in more fully incorporating these resources into circulation creatively, taking into account the production's particular features. They must hold seminars in every sector on the basis of leading enterprises with positive experience in this matter. Measures must be elaborated in all sectors for 1981-1985 for the broad incorporation of this important fuel-saving reserve in production. It is necessary to commission in a very short space of time heat utilization equipment which has not been installed and to ensure the necessary monitoring of the efficient operation of existing heat utilization systems and the introduction of assemblies, technological installations and production processes which are economical from an energy viewpoint.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed the USSR Gosplan to implement measures to improve planning of and incentives to utilize secondary energy resources. Ministries must set appropriate targets in annual plans, provide for capital investment to this end and direct particular attention to the accelerated development of the production of the necessary equipment and instruments.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology, the USSR Gossnab and the USSR Gosstroy are called upon to step up the coordination of and material and technical provision for work in incorporating secondary energy resources in economic circulation and to expand scientific research and planning and design developments in this sphere.

It is considered expedient to organize special exhibitions of the achievements of leading collectives in the utilization of secondary energy resources and progressive heat utilization equipment and technology at the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements.

The CPSU Central Committee recommended union republic communist parties and party kraykoms and obkoms to establish monitoring of the implementation, at enterprises and in organizations, of measures to improve the utilization of secondary energy resources and to strive for the broad dissemination of valuable experience accumulated by leading collectives in this matter. They must step up organizational and educational work in the direction of strengthening the policy of saving fuel and energy and resolutely combat manifestations of thriftlessness and extravagance in their expenditure.

The USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the editorial boards of central and local newspapers are instructed to show in a clear and intelligible way the great national economic importance of secondary energy resources, to give wide publicity to the work of enterprises and organizations, ministries and departments in utilizing them to propagandize leading experience and to persistently seek the elimination of existing shortcomings.

PREPARATION OF FUEL, ENERGY SECTORS FOR WINTER DISCUSSED

LD021355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Fuel for the Winter"]

[Text] The country is entering the final quarter of the year. It will soon be the fall and winter period--the most difficult for production--when the demand for heat and energy sharply increases. Work under winter conditions needs serious preparation: The necessary fuel reserves must be created at all enterprises, the power system, equipment and the heat system must be put in order and the urban and rural population must be supplied with heat and fuel.

Every possibility for this exists. In the past 5 years alone in our country oil production including gas condensate has almost tripled and gas production has more than quadrupled. New oil and gas deposits, major coalpits and strip mines, and nuclear power stations have come into operation. Oil and gas industry workers, miners and power industry workers have mounted socialist competition to fittingly greet the 26th CPSU Congress. They are striving to successfully complete the year and fulfill their adopted pledges. It is especially important at this time that this patriotic movement assumes a genuinely mass nature. The communists leading the competition in the fuel and energy sectors must direct every collective toward shock work and seek and find new opportunities for increasing fuel production and ensuring its rapid delivery to consumers.

Practice shows however that not all reserves are being brought into play. Associations such as Kimineft, Tomskneft and Nizhnevartovskneftegaz are not coping with their plan targets. This is adversely affecting the rhythm of oil refineries. Certain coal industry enterprises in the Donetsk, Kuznetsk and Karaganda basins have noticeably reduced their extraction rate. There are major mechanized complexes here, but their yield is often low and the combines stand idle for long periods of time. The engineering services are not keeping to their schedules for adjusting and servicing the machines, as a result of which they break down prematurely. Coal industry workers are also suffering great losses because of the obsolete nature of pit and strip mining equipment and disproportions between primary and auxiliary production.

At the approach of winter transportation organization requires close attention and care. Railroad workers are to blame for coal, shale and fuel oil not always reaching customers on time. A great lag has been allowed for example in coal shipments from Ekibastuz and the Kuzbass. A number of railroads are failing to meet oil delivery schedules. [paragraph continues]

In August alone oil refineries in Bashkiriya and Kuybyshevskaya and Permskaya oblasts were thousands of tank cars short. Railway ministry leaders must evaluate the situation self-critically, maneuver rolling stock better, organize efficient management of transport flow, coordinate the work of transport and industry more efficiently, make fuller use of the advantages of routed shipments of fuel, create large-capacity trains, reducing traveling time, and prevent above-norm idle time of wagons and tank cars.

Winter is a difficult test for power industry workers. Almost half of all fuel expended is used precisely in this sector. This means that the power units and boilers at every thermal station must be rapidly put in order and unplanned stoppages of units must be prevented. However many enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification are in no hurry to implement plans for the repair of equipment in operation. The commissioning of new capacities is also being delayed in particular at the Smolensk, Chernobyl, south Ukrainian and Rovno nuclear power stations. In order to eliminate existing shortcomings at construction sites, ministries and departments must introduce progressive three-shift schedules there more enthusiastically and combine building and installation work.

It is important to show the utmost concern for saving existing resources and to prevent fuel and energy losses. The recently published CPSU Central Committee resolution on the work experience of enterprise collectives in the ferrous, nonferrous metallurgy and chemical industries in the use of secondary fuel and energy resources notes that this is one of the main reserves for meeting the national economy's growing requirements and increasing production efficiency. Good experience has been accumulated at the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine, the Volkhov aluminum plant and the Novopolotsk Polimir Production Association. These enterprise collectives have saved about 25 million tons of fuel since the beginning of the 5-year plan. Here up to 40 percent of the heat requirement is provided by secondary heat resources and the level of heat utilization exceeds the average indicators for the sector by 50 to 100 percent.

The experience of leading collectives which know how to use fuel and energy wisely must be broadly disseminated. Here the documenting of fuel and energy expenditure is well organized and the use of material and energy resources is strictly monitored not only at plant level but also within every shop and every sector and at every workplace. This must be the starting point for work on saving and economizing and its essential corollary--the improvement of equipment and technology and the introduction of progressive processes and more economical ways of processing raw materials.

Party and soviet organs at local level are called upon to raise the level of organizational and political work aimed at preparing enterprises for the winter. Questions relating to the growth of fuel production and supply and the maximum involvement of secondary energy resources in production must be uppermost in the minds of communists and labor collectives and find a practical echo in the precongress competition. Let every person involved in extracting coal, oil and gas and in producing and using electricity or heat display greater concern for the success of plan and pledge fulfillment and strive to eliminate losses and reduce unit expenditure of fuel and energy resources.

In these fall days party, trade union and Komsomol activists and people's control workers are obliged to closely check the preparation of industrial enterprises and housing for the winter and to wage a resolute struggle against any instances of mismanagement and wastefulness. The more reliable the provision of energy for the national economy, the more successful the end of the current year and the more sure the beginning of the new 5-year period.

YEREVAN GORKOM EXAMINES IMPROVEMENT OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

LD021013 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 21 Sep 80 p 2

[ARMENPRESS report: "Improving Machinery of Economic Management"]

[Excerpts] A Yerevan Armenian CP Gorkom plenum held recently discussed the question of progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving the Economic Machinery and Party and State Organs' Tasks" and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Impact of the Economic Machinery on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

The plenum was opened by L. Nersesyan, first secretary of Yerevan Gorkom. The report was delivered by A. Daniyelyan, secretary of Yerevan Gorkom. The plenum adopted a resolution on the question under discussion.

The plenum assured the Armenian CP Central Committee that the party organizations of the republic's capital will do everything possible to fully implement the measures to improve the economic machinery. The plenum heard an account from M. Knyazchyan, chief of Yerevan Gorkom Organizational Department, of progress in implementing the resolutions of the second and third gorkom plenums.

R. Stepanyan, chief of an Armenian CP Central Committee department, took part in the plenum.

SHEVARDNADZE INSPECTS RUSTAVI CHEMICAL PLANT PROJECTS

LD021145 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Sep 80 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "At Finish of Major Construction Project"]

[Excerpts] On 17 September E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and G. V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee visited the Rustavi chemical plant, where they inspected the ammonia shop, whose construction has been completed, and familiarized themselves with the progress of construction and installation work in the electrolytic manganese dioxide shop. Explanations were provided by enterprise director G.T. Gogoladze and by K.V. Gogichaishvili, manager of the No 1 Trust of the republic Ministry of Construction.

Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze and G.V. Kolbin met with workers, engineers and technicians of the plant and of the construction organizations which are erecting the large-capacity chemical industry project in the Transcaucasus.

They inquired about progress in constructing and modernizing the plant and about the tasks being resolved here in connection with the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian CP Congress. Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze and G.V. Kolbin talked with production and construction workers and asked them about their working and living conditions. They evaluated highly the activities of the enterprise collective and the construction workers and gave valuable advice on the maximum utilization of production capacities.

A meeting of progressive construction and installation workers, plant production workers and party workers was held in the auditorium of the electrolytic manganese dioxide shop, which is under construction.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, made a speech at the meeting. He evaluated highly the work done in constructing the new large-capacity projects and thanked the workers, engineers, technicians and representatives of the fraternal republics who helped in constructing the new shop for their inspired labor.

OBKOM DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL LEADERSHIP FAILINGS

LD021033 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Sep 80 p 2

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov report: "Working for the Long Term: From the Kalininskiy CPSU Obkom Plenum"]

[Summary] "A Kalininskiy CPSU Obkom plenum was held last Thursday. The participants discussed how to make the most rational, profitable use of the opportunities offered to Kalininskaya Oblast arable farmers and stockmen by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution 'On Measures To Help Kalininskaya Oblast in the Further Development of Agriculture.'" The resolution envisages the strengthening of the material base of agriculture and qualitative changes in the labor and life of the rural population.

"These are large-scale, crucial tasks. They are all the more complex in that serious laggardness has been permitted in the development of the oblast's agriculture, as was admitted in the report of P.A. Leonov, first secretary of Kalininskiy CPSU Obkom, and in the debate. The 5-year plan targets as a whole are not being fulfilled, and the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of public livestock are not rising; the efficiency of agricultural production is low and many questions of the development of its most important sectors have not been resolved."

These failures are partly explained by bad weather and other factors, such as the shortage of labor. "There are, of course, objective causes for this, but the plenum participants self-critically stressed that the standard of agricultural leadership on the part of party, soviet and agricultural organs is not up to modern demands."

Certain production associations in the oblast were criticized for inefficient work. The plenum participants kept coming back to the need for a higher standard of party leadership and better methods of organizational and political work among the masses.

"All the speakers stressed that the party and government resolution on assistance to Kalininskaya Oblast has generated an upsurge in labor activeness and given new impetus to socialist competition in honor of the 26th party congress."

ROMANOV VISITS VYBORGSKIY RAYON 20 SEP

LD021357 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 21 September 1980 publishes on the front page an 800-word LENTASS report entitled "To Ensure the Well Organized Completion of Harvesting" on the progress of harvesting in Vyborgskiy Rayon.

The report states: "Yesterday [20 September] G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, familiarized himself with the progress of harvesting operations and of the procurement of produce from arable farming and livestock raising in Vyborgskiy Rayon."

Attends Conference

LD021335 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 26 September 1980 publishes on the front page a 600-word LENTASS report entitled "Conference in Smolnyy" describing a conference of Leningradskiy Raykom first secretaries on the delivery and storage of agricultural produce held in the Smolnyy on an unspecified date.

The report states: "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, addressed the conference."

UNLOADING DELAYS RUIN MOSCOW PRODUCE

LD021213 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 28 September 1980 publishes on page 2 a 1,100-word N. Demidov article entitled "Two Steps From the Counter: Ships Carrying Watermelons and Vegetables Lie Unloaded for Weeks in River Port." The article describes how there is "an entire convoy" of ships waiting to get into Moscow's southern port to have their cargoes of watermelons and perishable vegetables unloaded. It is reportedly taking up to five times longer than normal to unload the ships at the wharves. This is said to be due to a shortage of transport, with one motor vehicle combine supplying only 60 percent of the planned number of trucks. Work at the docks ceases at 1800, even though round-the-clock working is scheduled, and as a result only half the planned quantity of produce is getting away from the docks and into the stores. The problem is further compounded by the fact that many trucks loaded with watermelons are being turned away by stores which do not have the facilities to handle modern containers. The report draws the following conclusion: "It is perfectly obvious that, above all, the leaders of Moscow departments--Glavtorg, Glavmosplodoovoshchprom and Glavmosavtotrans--must bear personal responsibility for the spoilage of a huge quantity of produce brought from the lower reaches of the Volga and for the amazingly negligent attitude toward public property." This is followed by the following note from the newspaper's editors: "In publishing this report SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA believes that not only will the guilty parties be punished but also urgent measures will be taken to instill order and to accelerate the unloading of ships in Moscow's southern ports.

MESYATS PRESENTS AWARD TO MOLDAVIAN FARMERS

LD021017 [Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian on 23 September 1980 carries on pages 1 and 2, under the headline "Striding Confidently Onward to New Heights," an 8,000-word item report on a stockraisers' rally held "22 September in the Oktombriye Palace in Kishinev," at which USSR Agriculture Minister V.K. Mesyats presented Moldavia with a "CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee diploma" for "victory in the all-union socialist competition to increase production and procurements of livestock products during the 1979-1980 winter period." The report includes a 3,000-word account of Mesyats' speech at the rally, and a 3,900-word account of a speech by Moldavian CP First Secretary I.I. Bodyul.

KAMCHATSKAYA OBLAST HARVEST PROGRESS REPORTED

SK021246 Petropavlovsk Kamchatskiy Domestic Service in Russian 1845 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Summary] Yesterday the Kamchatskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration reported that sovkhozes in Kamchatskaya Oblast have overfulfilled the plan for selling potatoes to the state. The control figure of 23,000 tons has increased by almost 3,000 tons. Although the rate of work has been stepped up, the other indicators have not changed. Potatoes have been harvested on an area of 2,633 hectares out of a total 3,627 hectares. Some 13,180 tons of seed-potatoes have been stored, a figure also somewhat lower than the 14,180 tons planned. There is noticeable delay in the harvesting of the second grain crop and also vegetables, as farms in the oblast have been unable to complete the harvest campaign by 1 October. Efforts are being made to complete this by 3 October since frosts are intensifying.